THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1775. [NUMBER 1696.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

OR,

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 18/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 10 ½s. for 4 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0d	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
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New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	8p 0
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High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	12	5	after 4	36	before 7	
Friday	11	5	4	36	7	
Saturday	12	6	4	37	7	
Sunday	13	7	4	37	7	
Monday	14	8	4	38	7	
Tueſday	15	9	4	38	7	
Wedneſday	○	9	5	39	7	○

Days 14 Hours 48 Min. the 6th. Moon next Weſtcr.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Totten, deceaſed, by mortgage, bond, note, or book debt, or any otherwiſe; are deſired immediately to render their accounts to us.

LOVINA TOTTEN, REBECCA BROOKE } Executrices.
JEREMIAH COOPER, Executor.

Fiſhkills, Dutcheſs County. 947

A Conſtitutional POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing-Office, in Water-Street, near the Coffee Houſe, New-York

WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully diſpatched by Riders who may be depended upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the moſt important Truſts that Buſineſs may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Poſts for Philadelphia and the South Weſtern Colonies ſet out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thurſday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the Towns of Newark, Eliſabeth-Town, Raway, Woodbridge, Bonum Town, Piſcaraway, and Brunſwick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Poſts from Philadelphia, who paſs thro' Frankford, Briſtol, Trenton, and Maidenhead. Theſe Poſts the next Day (Tueſday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New York, and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee Houſe in Philadelphia, From whence other Poſts ſet out for the Weſtward and Eaſtward at the uſual Times. Thoſe from New-York for the Eaſtward, ſet out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, about Noon on Thurſday, and return to New York with the Eaſtern Mails, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Poſtage for the preſent, are the ſame that they uſed to be under the unconſtitutional Poſt Office, and accounts are carefully kept of all the Monies received for Letters, as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are aſſized, and Offices regularly eſtabliſhed, throughout the Britiſh Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congreſs, what ſhall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjuſted.

The Subſcriber having at all Times, acted conſiſtently, and to the utmoſt of his Power, in Support of the Engliſh Conſtitution and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, eſpecially as a Printer, regardleſs of his own Perſonal Safety or Private Advantage; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Preſs, openly, fully, and plainly denied the Right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, *in any Caſe whatſoever*, without their own free Conſent; and done his utmoſt to ſtimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to aſſert and defend their Rights, againſt the Encroachments and unjuſt Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct, incurred the Diſpleaſure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer,—the greateſt he believes, in this Country—by the ſtoppage and Obſtruction given to the Circulation of his News-Papers by the Poſt Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to promote their Schemes of enſlaving the Colonies and deſtroying the Engliſh Conſtitution; (the very Inſtitution and Exiſtence of this Office, afforded the Miniſtry, one of the moſt plauſible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their admiſſion of that Right, and of the exerciſe of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length roufed to defend their Rights, and in particular to wreſt the Poſt Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Conſtitutional Footing; and many Gentlemen among the moſt hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congreſs, having encouraged the Subſcriber to hope, that they think him a proper perſon to hold the Office of Poſt Maſter in this Colony, with the Buſineſs of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the ſame; He humbly requeſts the Favour, Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of the Honorable Convention of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the ſaid Office, the Duties of which it will be his conſtant Care to diſcharge with Faithfulneſs, and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and ſtudious to deſerve them.

JOHN HOLT.

New York, June 23.

To the PRINTER.

The county of Cumberland, in this province, having been repreſented as inimical to the proceedings of the late Continental Congreſs, at Philadelphia, and to the ſeveral Provincial Congreſſes ſince held in the reſpective Britiſh Colonies in America, in defence of their juſt rights and freedom, you are deſired to publiſh in the New York Journal, the following proceedings and reſolutions of a General Committee conſiſting of the Committees of a number of towns, by which the whole county was well repreſented, at a meeting in October laſt. The long delay of the publication, was occaſioned by ſome unfair practices of a ſmall, but miſchievous party, together with the remote ſituation of the county, from the City of New York.

AT a meeting of the Committees from a number of townſhips in the county of Cumberland, and province of New York, held at the County hall, at Weſtminiſter, on the 19th and 20th of October 1774 to conſider a letter very lately received from Mr. Iſaac Low, Chairman of the Committee of Correſpondence of New York, dated May 31ſt, 1774 and to conſult on meaſures proper to be taken at this important day; preſent 18 Delegates from 12 towns, Col. John Hazeltine, choſen Chairman. After having read Mr Chairman Low's letters, and the act of the Britiſh Parliament, in laying a duty or tax on Tea, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, ; the Boſton port bill, ſo called, and divers other late acts of the Britiſh Parliament; ſundry debates being had thereon, Voted, that John Grout, Eſq; Mr. Joſhua Webb, Dr. Paul Spooner, Mr. Edward Harris and Major William Williams, be a committee to take into conſideration the aforeſaid letter, and divers aforeſaid acts, and report to this meeting, who reported as follows,

This county being in its infant ſtate, contending with the hardſhips of ſubduing the wilderneſs, converting it into fruitful fields, being ſituated here in a corner, at a conſiderable remove from the populous, civilized parts of the country, conceive they by their own experience, in a ſmall degree, feel the ſufferings of their anceſtors.

The firſt planters in America, endured hunger, cold, and other diſtreſſes, until they by their arduous induſtry, found ſuitable relief from their bountiful fields and their own expences; and as the people of this county were chiefly born in ſome one or other of the New England provinces, and conceive them to be at leaſt as loyal to the king, as any ſubjects he can boaſt of, are ſurprized to find, by the late acts of Parliament, that all Americans are deprived of that great right of calling that their own, which they, by their induſtry have honeſtly acquired; are ſurprized to find a power ariſe in Britain, which, with impunity ſay, they have a right to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever, and attempt to exerciſe that authority, by taking at their pleaſure, the properties of the King's American ſubjects, without their conſent; eſpecially ſince ſome of the former Kings of Great Britain, by charter granted to their ſubjects in New-England, their heirs and aſſigns, and all others which ſhould ſettle within certain boundaries, divided into colonies, all the liberties and privileges of natural free born ſubjects of England; yet notwithſtanding this, that ſuch a power ſhould ariſe under the mere inſpection of the King, unrebuked, to claim all American property, and actually to take as much as they pleaſe, in direct breach of the ſolemn compact between a former King, on his part and his ſucceſſors, made with the firſt planters of theſe colonies, and others, that, after ſhould be born among them, or join them, or be born on the ſeas when going thither; and we do not conceive, thoſe whoſe rights are, as aforeſaid, ſolemnly declared, are more ſacred, in reſpect of the ſecurity of their property, than the right of this and other colonies, whoſe rights are only natural as Britiſh ſubjects; for he who has nothing but what another has power at pleaſure, lawfully to take away from him, has nothing that he can call his own, and is in the fulleſt ſenſe of the world, a ſlave,—a ſlave to him who has ſuch power; and as no part of Britiſh America ſtipulated to ſettle as ſlaves, the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, are their privileges; and whoever endeavours to deprive them of their privileges, is guilty of treaſon againſt the Americans, as well as the Britiſh conſtitution. Therefore Reſolved,

I. That as true and loyal ſubjects of our gracious ſovereign, King George the Third, of Great Britain, &c. we will ſpend our lives and fortunes in his ſervice.

II. That as we will defend our King, while he reigns over us his ſubjects, and wiſh his reign may be long and glorious, ſo we will defend our juſt rights, as Britiſh ſubjects, againſt every power that ſhall attempt to deprive us of them, while breath is in our noſtrils, and blood in our veins.

III. That conſidering the late acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for blocking up the port of Boſton, &c. which we view as arbitrary and unjuſt, inaſmuch as the Parliament have ſentenced them unheard, and diſpenſed with all modes of law and juſtice, which we think neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between lawfully obtaining right, for property injured, and arbitrarily enforcing to comply with their wills, (be it right or wrong) we reſolve to aſſiſt the people of Boſton, in defence of their liberties, to the utmoſt of our abilities.

IV. Senſible that the ſtrength of our oppoſition to the late acts, conſiſts in an uniform, manly, ſteady and determined mode of procedure we will bear teſtimony againſt and diſcourage all riotous, tumultuous and unneceſſary mobs which tend to injure the perſons or property of harmleſs individuals; but endeavour to treat thoſe perſons whoſe abominable principles and actions, ſhew them to be enemies to American liberty, as loathſome animals, not fit to be touch'd, or to have any ſociety or connection with.

V. Reſolved, That we chooſe a committee to correſpond with the other committees of correſpondence of this province and elſewhere, and that Mr [illegible] Webb, John Grout, Eſq; Deacon [illegible] Seſſions, Major Wm. Williams and Capt Jacob Hoſiington, be a committee as aforeſaid.

VI Reſolved, That the thanks of this committee be given to the committee of correſpondence in the capital of this province, for the notice they have taken of this infant county.

VII. Reſolved, That Mr. Chairman forward theſe reſolves to Mr. Low, Chairman of the committee of correſpondence at New-York, and communicate to him by letter, the reaſons why his letter to the ſupervifors of this country, was anſwered no ſooner.

VIII. Reſolved, That Col. Hazeltine, the Chairman, have the thanks of this committee, for his good ſervices as Chairman.

The above report being divers times read, paragraph by paragraph, Voted nem. con. that the ſame be accepted as the ſenſe of this meeting, and as their reſolves by order of the Convention.

JOHN HAZELTINE, Chairman.

WATERTOWN, June 26.

Having obtained an authenticated copy of the agreement between General Gage and the Town of Boſton, wherein he ſolemnly engages that the inhabitants of that unhappy town ſhould have liberty to depart from the ſame, with their families and effects, upon their placing their arms under the care of the Selectmen, we preſent it to the public.—How far he has complied with his engagement, we leave to the deciſion of the impartial world.

Boſton, ſſ. At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally warned, on Saturday the 22d day of April, A. D. 1775.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; was choſen Moderator.

THE Moderator informed the town that the preſent meeting was in conſequence of an interview between his Excellency General Gage and the Select men, at his deſire, and mentioned the ſubſtance of the converſation that paſs'd; and alſo that the Select men, with the advice and aſſiſtance of a number of gentlemen had prepared ſeveral votes, which they thought it might be proper for the town to paſs.—And which, in conjunction with the aſſurances that had been given to his Excellency by the Select men, they apprehended from the interview aforeſaid, would be ſatisfactory to his Excellency——Whereupon,

The Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Ezekiel Goldthwait, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Mr. Edward Paine, Mr. Alexander Hill, together with the Select men, viz. John Scollay, Eſq; Mr. Timothy Newell, Mr. Samuel Auſtin, Thomas Marſhall, Eſq; and Mr. John Pitts, were appointed a Committee to conſider of this important matter, and were deſired to report as ſoon as may be.

The ſaid Committee made report, and after ſome debate, the two following votes paſſed unanimouſly, viz.

His Excellency General Gage in an interview with the ſelect men, having repreſented that there was a large body of men in arms, aſſembled in the neighbourhood of this town, with hoſtile intentions againſt his Majeſty's troops quartered here, and that in caſe the troops ſhould be attacked by them, and the attack ſhould be aided by the inhabitants of the town, it might iſſue in very unhappy conſequences to the town. For prevention whereof, his Excellency aſſured the Select men, that whatever might be the event of the attack, he would take effectual care, that the troops ſhould do no damage, nor commit any act of violence in the town; but that the lives and properties of the inhabitants ſhould be protected and ſecured, if the inhabitants behaved peaceably; and the Select men in behalf of the town, engaged for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants accordingly: In confirmation of which engagement——Voted,

That as the town have behaved peaceably towards the troops hitherto, they hereby engage to continue to do ſo; and the peace officers, and all other town officers, are enjoined, and the Magiſtrates, and all perſons of influence in the town, are earneſtly requeſted to exert their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve the peace of the town: The town at the ſame time relying on the aſſurances of his Excellency, that no inſult, violence, or damage ſhall be done to the perſons, or property of the inhabitants, either by the troops, or the king's ſhips, whatever may be the event of the attack, his Excellency ſeems to apprehend; but of which attack we have no knowledge, or information whatever, as all communication between the town and country has been interrupted by his Excellency's order, ever ſince the collection of the body aforeſaid.

Whereas the communication between this town and the country both by land and by water, is at preſent ſtop'd by order of his Excellency General Gage, and the inhabitants cannot be ſupplied with proviſions, fuel and other neceſſaries of life; by which means the ſick and all invalids muſt ſuffer greatly, and immediately; and the inhabitants in general be diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſuch (which is by much the greateſt part) as have not had the means of laying in a ſtock of proviſions, but depend for daily ſupplies from the country for their daily ſupport, and may be in danger of periſhing unleſs the communication be opened. Therefore *Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to repreſent to him the ſtate of the town in this regard, and to remind his Excellency of his declarations in anſwer to addreſſes made to him when the works on the neck were erecting, viz. "That he had no intention of ſtopping up the avenue to the town, or of obſtructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as uſual;" that "he had no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs, of any perſon to and from the town, or of reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon; that he could not poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and country;" that "it is his duty and intereſt to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with his duty and intereſt to form the ſtrange ſcheme of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies."—Alſo to repreſent to him, that in conſequence of theſe repeated aſſurances of his Excellency, the fears and apprehenſions of the inhabitants, had generally ſubſided, and many perſons who had determined to remove with their effects, have remained in town, whilſt others largely concerned in navigation, had introduced many valuable goods, in full confidence of the promiſed ſecurity: That the town think his Excellency incapable of acting on prin-

ciples inconsistent with honor, justice and humanity, and therefore that they desire his Excellency will please to give orders for opening the communication not only for bringing provisions into the town but also, that the inhabitants, such of them as incline, may retire from the town with their effects, without molestation.

The same committee were appointed to wait upon the general with the foregoing vote.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Sabbath morning, ten o'clock

Sabbath morning 10 o'clock. April 23, 1775.

The town met according to adjournment.

The said committee made a verbal report. Whereupon it was desired that the committee would withdraw and reduce their report to writing, which was accordingly done, and is as follows, viz

The committee appointed by the town to wait upon his excellency General Gage, with a copy of the two votes passed by the town yesterday in the afternoon; report, that they being read to him by the committee, and a long conference had with him upon the subject matter contained in the said votes, his excellency finally gave for answer, that upon the inhabitants in general lodging their arms in Faneuil hall, or any other convenient place, under the care of the Selectmen, marked with the names of the respective owners, that all such inhabitants as are inclined, may depart from the town, with their families and effects, and those who remain, may depend upon his protection. And that the arms aforesaid at a suitable time would be return'd to the owners.

Whereupon Voted,

That the town accept of his excellency's proposal, and will lodge their arms with the select men accordingly.

Voted, That the same committee be desired to wait upon his excellency the governor with the vote of the town, complying with his excellency's proposal, and the committee are desired to request of his excellency that the removal may be by land and water as may be most convenient for the inhabitants.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, report; that they accordingly waited upon him, and read the vote of the town; which was accepted by his Excellency; and at the same time his Excellency agreed that the inhabitants might remove from the town by land and water with their effects, within the limits prescribed by the Port Act: And also informed the committee he would desire the Admiral to lend his boats to facilitate the removal of the effects of the inhabitants, and would allow carriages to pass and repass for that purpose: Likewise would take care, that the poor that remain in town should not suffer for want of provisions after their own stock is expended and desire that a letter might be written to Doctor Warren, chairman of the committee of the Congress, that those persons in the country who may incline to remove into Boston, with their effects, may have liberty so to do without molestation.

The town unanimously accepted of the foregoing report, and desired the inhabitants would deliver their arms to the Selectmen as soon as may be.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday morning the 25th of April, ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and was continued by successive adjournments to Thursday, P. M. the 30th of April, 1775, when the town met to receive the further report of the committee. They reported as follows, viz

The committee waited on his Excellency General Gage with the papers containing the account of the arms delivered to the selectmen, and the return made to them by the constables of the town relative to the delivery of arms in their respective wards — After long conversation on the subject of the inhabitants removing themselves and effects from the town; his Excellency being obliged to attend other business, left the affair to be settled with Brigadier General Robertson, who after further conference, and reporting the substance of it to General Gage, returned to the committee and declared to them that General Gage gives liberty to the inhabitants to remove out of town with their effects; and desires that such inhabitants as intend to remove, would give their names to the selectmen, and signify whether they mean to convey out their effects by land or water, in order that passes may be prepared; for which passes application may be made to General Robertson, any time after to morrow morning; such passes to be had as soon as persons wanting them shall be ready to depart.

Voted, That the foregoing report be accepted, the town relying on the honor and faith of General Gage, that he will perform his part of the contract, as they have faithfully performed their part of it.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A true copy, examined,

Per *Henry Allline* jun. Town Clk P. T.

The Hon. James Warren, Esq; is chosen President of the Provincial Congress, in the room of the late Major General Warren, slain in battle.

WATERTOWN, June 26.

In Provincial CONGRESS, Watertown, June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a number of our inveterate Enemies, have taken Shelter under the protection of General Gage, and his troops, and have left a considerable interest, whereby it becomes necessary, that some provision should be made for the disposal of the same: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Men and Committees of Correspondence of the several towns and districts of this Colony, be directed to take under their care, the effects and estates of the several persons, who have fled for protection to Boston or elsewhere, and to improve the same to the best advantage, and render a true account of the profits arising therefrom, to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives of this Colony, they being allowed a reasonable consideration for their trouble.

JA. WARREN, President.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

Attest. SAM. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Writs are issued (agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congress) for calling a General Assembly, to convene at this town upon Wednesday the 19th Day of July next.

Thursday the 20th of July next is recommended by the Continental Congress to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Continent.

By many persons of undoubted veracity, who were in Boston during the late battle at Charlestown, and were soon after in the field of action, we learn, That the enemy sustained a greater loss than was at first apprehended. The ministerial troops, about 5000 in number, were commanded by Gen. Howe, and by the most favourable accounts 1000 of them, amongst whom were 84 officers, killed and wounded; but their loss is generally believed to be much greater. — The Work house, Alms house, and Manufactory house, and a number of private houses were impressed for the wounded Regulars, who were removing the whole of the night, and Sabbath day succeeding the battle. Col. Pitcairn, and many other officers whom they highly esteemed, are dead. — The Welch Fuzileers were nearly all cut off, and only one Captain remains alive of that Regiment. The enemy attacked twice before they carried the intrenchments, which were the works of a night, and at best but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the battle, the residue of the army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's hill timely enough to reinforce our brave men.

The loss on our side is not yet ascertained, but at the most is supposed to be from 150 to 200, killed and wounded. Major General WARREN, late President of the Provincial Congress, was amongst the slain, and was buried by his friends at Charlestown. Col. Parker of Chelmsford, and 27 privates from different towns, are prisoners in Boston gaol. The officers of the regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchased the hill, and say that the rebels fought more like devils than men — Charlestown containing about 300 dwelling houses, and 150, or 200 other buildings, was laid in ashes by our humane adversaries.

Since our last there have been about 16, or 20 regulars killed at Charlestown guard, and we have lost two men.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Extract of a letter from the Committee of Correspondence at Plymouth, to the Committee of this town, dated the 22d instant.

"We have a letter come to town from Saco, giving an account of two vessels, with provisions from Gage, under the protection of a tender, having arrived at that place, in order to exchange said provision for lumber; the committee of that town considered of the propriety of suffering them to trade, and from necessity were obliged to admit them; after this they discovered great partiality in regard to the persons with whom they contracted, which at once, created such uneasiness, as to determine the people to seize the two vessels and fire the cutter, which however, they failed in; she hove up her anchors, proceeded down the river, some distance from the town, where she again anchored; but was soon so warmly attacked from the shore, as to be obliged to slip her cables and push down: In her way she boarded a small coasting sloop, Capt. Tobey, from Sandwich, and obliged him to undertake the pilotage of the vessel out of the river; but before getting out they boarded a schooner, Capt. Avery, from Norwich, and took him also on board; in the mean time the people of Saco fitted out two armed vessels, which pursued the enemy, and soon after getting clear of the land they discovered and made for each other; the tender did not suppose them to be armed, till they approached each other, when the master threatened to discharge a brace of balls through Capt. Tobey, unless he would swear to take up his gun in defence of the vessel; who replied, that as he engaged only as a pilot, he should refuse; the master then excused him, and threatened Avery in like manner, and he was obliged to comply. The first volley from our armed vessels killed poor Avery, and the infernal Captain, which put the people into such consternation that they descended into the hold, cabin, &c. and were boarded and carried into Saco; the number of men taken on board the tender is not mentioned; she had 4 three pounders, 12 swivels, forty or fifty muskets, as many cutlasses, and a number of pistols."

Saturday last his Majesty's ship Rose, Capt. Wallace, and the Swan sloop, Capt. Ayscough, with a tender, came up the river as far as Connanicut point; but not meeting with any prey, they returned to their station at Newport; while on this cruise, five vessels, which they had piratically taken, and left in the harbour of Newport, were boarded by a number of people, and carried off. — The men of war have since taken several vessels in the river.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection, for the towns of Taverton and Little Compton, held at the dwelling house of Gideon Wilcox, Esq; on Saturday June the 17th. 1775.

NATHANIEL SEARLE, jun. Esq; in the Chair.

INFORMATION being given to these Committees, that *Abiel Cook*, of Little-Compton, had violated the seventh article of the Continental Congress Association, and was thereby endeavouring to feed and support the enemies of American liberty, by selling some of his sheep to go on board the Swan man of war, at Newport; the sheep being stopped at Jorkland ferry and said Cook ordered to attend the Committees, he attended accordingly this day, and had the effrontery to insult the Committees and his country, by declaring, that he had sold the sheep to go on board the man of war, and would do it again, when any opportunity sh uld offer.

Voted, That the above sheep be sent as a present to the American army, near Boston.

Ordered, That the above be printed in the Newport Mercury, that all friends to American liberty may break off all dealings with said Cook, and treat him as an enemy to his country, and the liberties of America.

A true Copy,

By Order of the Committees,

WILLIAM LADD. Clerk for the Day.

NEWPORT, June 26.

Yesterday Capt. William Dennis arrived here in a sloop from Philadelphia, loaded with flour, &c. Vessel and cargo taken under the *protection* of the men of war.

The men of war in our harbour have, since our last, seized on 6 or seven vessels in a fair trade, loaded with rum, sugar, molasses, and provisions; all which, 'tis supposed, will be applied to the support of the enemies to American liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the township of Rygate, on Connecticut river, to his father in New Jersey, dated June 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vanished. We have had positive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by Governor Carleton, to distress the settlements; but they say they have received no offence from the people, so will not make war with them. The French say it is a war of our own raising, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stockbridge (Massachusetts Bay) to a gentleman of the Congress, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view; the *Six Nations*, and matters stand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the messengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be short, they were taken and bound by the regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court-martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a slight suspicion that they were sent to engage the Indians to fall upon the regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there against the regulars. High threatening words passed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raised far and near on the occasion, and a wonderful spirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the strongest terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole story is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrels; but now we shall know who are our enemies. If you think it best to hang these our brothers, that came a great way to see us, do it, but remember we shall not forget it.* Upon these threatenings, they thought it best to let the prisoners go, who got away with some difficulty. The Canadian Indians further told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all, they would fight against the Regulars, for they did not like them.*"

Extract of a letter from Providence June 23.

"Our government have ordered two cruisers to be equipped and sent out to protect the trade. They have re-taken Lindsey's packet in sight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia, and have taken her cargo on board, for fear she should be re-taken."

TO LORD NORTH.

MY LORD,

YOU seem to me to drive so furiously, that I begin to fear you will turn your carriage: because those tracks and fences which used to keep other Ministers in safe roads, seem to be little more to you than hedges and ditches are to a mid-night hag, when mounted on a broom-stick; for you, like orator Henley, despise old roads, when they do not lead to your liking; and are much more *ready* at finding out uses for English blood *and* treasure, than I believe the people of England will be *willing* to help you to supplies of either.

But the thing that distinguishes your Lordship from all the Ministers who ever ruled the roast in this, or any other country, is, *your great skill in* Law: I do not mean your knowledge of the laws of England, Greece, Rome, Turkey, Tartary, or any particular country; but your skill in such law as directs one judge to hear the charge against a culprit while another judge is hearing the culprit's defence; for that sort of law seems to make out, that a man may be hanged first and acquitted afterwards, or be first acquitted and then hanged, according as things happen, or *are to be*.

If an innocent man is to be punished, nothing more seems to be necessary to bring it about, *by such law*, than to finish the charge before the defence; or if a rogue is to be acquitted, it may as easily be brought about, *according to such law*, by going the other way bias, and finishing the defence before the charge; so that the safety of honest men, and the punishment of rogues, do not, *according to such law*, depend so much upon innocence or guilt, as upon quickness in one judge, and slowness in the other: I therefore advise you to consider how you should like to have *such law* practised against yourself, before it is practised against other people.

For I think, that more than one or two Englishmen have suffered by sanguinary laws of their own promoting; agreeable to that divine law—"*He who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.*"

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst. Will be sold at the house of the late Mrs. CLARKSON, in the Broadway,

A QUANTITY of neat and valuable *Household, and Kitchen Furniture*. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue morning and afternoon, till the whole is sold.

July 6. 1775.

JAMES WALLACE,

At the SIGN of the HOOD,

In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-House, New York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and sells, black and white silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and several other things in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts, the silk of which is American produce — He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of those who wish to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the best manner, for those that bring their own fluff.

N. B. Silk stockings dress'd in the neatest manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preserving their gloss and colour to the last; stitches taken up in the best method, at the most reasonable rates.

96 99

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, his name is JOHN ALLEN, about 18 years old, but says he is 21; he is short of his age, has light brown curl'd hair, speaks slow, but good English; he is supposed to be gone towards Delaware in Sussex county. Any person that will take up said apprentice, and bring him to his master, at Springfield, East New Jersey, shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by me

JOSEPH HORTON.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour said apprentice.

July 3d. 1775. 96 99

WHEREAS James Van Vaarck, deceased, in his life time, did assign his whole estate, real and personal, to John Fell, Esq; Robert C. Livingston, and John Thurman, jun. for the use of all his creditors; and as it is inconvenient to said assignees to take upon them the settlement of said estate, all his creditors are requested to meet on Monday afternoon, at John Thurman, jun. house, in Wall-street, in order to give such further directions as they may judge necessary; — they will please to bring in their accounts at the same time.

By order of the assignees,

96 99 JOHN THURMAN, jun.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackson, who formerly served me the Subscriber as a clerk, is now discharged from my employ; these are to forewarn all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Barnard Jackson any money on my account.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

LONDON.

May 15. It is now believed that Spain will take the lead in breaking peace with Great Britain, from which France will drive two advantages; first, by shewing the neceſſity of fulfilling her engagements with Spain; ſecondly, by uniting the ſeveral diſcordant intereſts in the Court and Cabinet in one great principle, that of ſetting limits to the dangerous growing power of Great Britain, and interrupting and chaſtiſing her for the inſolent claim of dominion they pretend ſhe at preſent exerciſes over the whole commercial world.

Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, but the diſagreements ſubſiſting in the French Royal family, and the unſettled, divided ſtate of the French Cabinet.

Accounts of an extremely diſagreeable and alarming nature, it is ſaid, have been received from more than one part of the Continent of Europe within theſe few days.

May 19. Yeſterday a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Sir George Saville. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Burke, were ſpeakers. At half after ten the queſtion (which during the courſe of the debates had been frequently called for) was put, when the Houſe divided; the numbers were, for the motion 86, againſt it 174.

May 23. It is ſaid that on Thurſday his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſe the preſent ſeſſion with a Speech from the Throne.

The want of corn is ſo great all over France, that the King has iſſued an edict, allowing to all veſſels, as well French as Foreigners, that ſhall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the 15th inſt. to the firſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of 18 ſols for every quintal of wheat, and 12 ſols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French Port during the above period. The above bounty to be immediately paid by the King's Officers in the reſpective ports in that kingdom.

By letters from Captain Bond, of the Charming Betſey, who was obliged to put into Guernſey by ſtreſs of weather on the 12th inſtant, we learn that when he left Liſbon a few days before a war with Spain was deemed inevitable, and the Portugueſe were making preparations to ſtand on their defence. He ſays their navy conſiſts at preſent of only thirteen men of war and three frigates.

Intelligence is arrived from Paris, that the King diſpatched orders to all his ſea ports to be put in a ſtate of defence immediately. Similar orders have been given by the Court of Spain, which puzzles our moſt experienced politicians greatly, they not being able even to gueſs at the deſigns of thoſe powers.

Letters from divers parts of Spain ſay, that peace is abſolutely upon the point of concluſion with the Moors, on account that Kingdom will be engaged in a war very ſoon with one of the European powers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

The following is a liſt of the FIELD OFFICERS, *appointed for the three Battalions of the Philadelphia Militia.*

Firſt battalion, John Dickenſon, Eſq; Colonel, John Chevalier Lieut. Colonel, Jacob Morgan, and William Coats, Majors.

Second battalion, Daniel Roberdeau, Eſq; Colonel, Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel, Dr. John Cox, and John Bayard, Majors.

Third battalion, John Cadwallader, Eſq; Colonel, John Nixon, Lieut. Colonel, Thomas Miffin, and Samuel Meredith, Eſqrs. Majors.

Laſt Tueſday evening Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; arrived here from Virginia, to attend the Congreſs, agreeable to his election, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſquire. He was attended by Dr. M'Clerg.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, June 26, 1775.

A quantity of ſalt and a box of wine glaſſes having been imported in the ſhip Albion, Thomas Crippen, maſter, from Liverpool, it was reſolved, that the ſaid ſhip and cargo ought to be returned forthwith, and that the captain have notice thereof immediately.

Ordered, That the Diſtrict Committee ſee the above reſolution complied with.

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That Mr Joſeph Whittall, one of the owners of the ſhip Albion, does not appear to have had any knowledge of or concern in ſhipping the ſalt, &c. in ſaid veſſel.

Reſolved, That Mr. Henry Cour, merchant, of Liverpool, in Great Britain, half owner of the ſhip Albion, has knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs, by ſhipping the ſalt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe him accordingly.

Reſolved, That Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; of or near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaſter, in Great Britain, owner of the abovementioned ſalt, has wilfully violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs by ſhipping the ſaid ſalt to America, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe his conduct herein.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Grand American Congreſs, it is the duty of us and of all our conſtituents the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *from henceforth, not to have any commercial intercourſe whatſoever* with the ſaid Henry Cour and Nicholas Aſhton: And it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes.

J. B SMITH, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The following is the Staff lately appointed by the Continental Congreſs:

General and Commander in Chief of all the American Forces,

George Waſhington, Eſq; of Virginia,

Major Generals,

Artemas Ward, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Charles Lee, Eſq;

Philip Schuyler, Eſq; of Albany, in New-York Province

Iſrael Putnam, Eſq; of Connecticut.

Adjutant General,

Horatio Gates, Eſq;

General Waſhington has appointed Thomas Miffin, Eſq; of Philadelphia, to be his Aid de Camp; and Major General Lee, has appointed Samuel Griffin, Eſq; of Virginia, to be his Aid de Camp.

The Tranſports with Troops, of the ſecond Embarkation from Cork, which have arrived at Sandy Hook, agreeable to Orders there received, ſailed laſt Friday for Boſton, under convoy of his Maj'ſty's Ship of War the Nautilus, Capt. ——

The Regiments on board the Tranſports are the 22d 40th, 44th and 45th.

By a Reſolve of the Houſe of Commons on the 12th of May, 2s per Gallon is to be laid on all Rums, or other Spirits, imported into Newfoundland from America.

On the 27th ult. departed this Life, Robert Livingſton, Eſq; at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingſton, in the 88th Year of his Age, After a ſhort Illneſs, attended with little Pain. If ſteady Virtue, unſullied Honour, the higheſt Senſe of Religion, and the warmeſt Attachment to his Country, merit Eſteem—it is due to his Memory.

Laſt Thurſday Morning died, at his Houſe in Maiden Lane, in the 57th Year of his Age Mr. Eliaſ Brevoort a worthy and much reſpected Citizen, a Man who walked with God, and was exemplary in all his Converſation. He has left a Legacy of Three Hundred Pounds to the Charity School of the Dutch Church in this City.

On Monday laſt Col. Laſher's Battallion of City Militia, was reviewed by Major General Schuyler, accompanied by the Brigadier Generals Montgomery and Wooſter, in the Preſence of a very reſpectable Number of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of this Town; they went through the Exerciſe and Evolutions with the greateſt Order, Alertneſs and Decorum —That Country can never be enſlaved, whoſe Rights are defended by the Hands of its Citizens.

Yeſterday our Provincial Congreſs being informed by a Number of Freeholders of this City, that our Corporation had prepar'd and intended to preſent an Addreſs to Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his Return to his Government the Congreſs *unanimouſly* voted, that they diſapproved of the ſame, and ordered that the Secretary ſerve a Copy of the above Vote, on the Mayor; which was done accordingly.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this City.

"You no Doubt have heard before this Time, that our Friend Stephen Sayre, is married to an agreeable Lady, of high Rank, with £ 50000 Fortune. I had the Pleaſure of dining with him a few Days ſince; he lives in great elegance, with a becoming Frugality, is reſpected, and even beloved by every man in this City, who has a liberal way of thinking, whether he agrees with him in Party or not; for there is an eaſy Softneſs of Manners, which diſarms his bittereſt Enemies—he preſerves ſo much Politeneſs in all his Language, and ſo much good Senſe in his Arguments, that he melts down his Opponents into acquieſcence or conviction,—I came over with Prejudice againſt him, but am now ready to acknowledge that he is an ornament to America, and does Honour to it. I underſtand he is often with Lord Chatham, and higher in his Confidence than almoſt any Man in England; and it does his Lordſhip Honour, that he diſcovers ſo much Merit; for Mr. Sayre is better acquainted with the commercial State of America, and this Country too, than any Man I ever ſaw."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of rank and character, to a Gentleman in this city, dated, Camp at Cambridge, June 27, 1775.

"The ſtate of the battle at Bunker's hill is 179 killed, miſſing and wounded, on our ſide; about 50 killed, 30 wounded and priſoners, the remainder wounded and with us, not many dangerouſly. On the part of the enemy, 1000 men killed on the ſpot and dead out of their hoſpitals, before laſt Wedneſday, and 700 remaining wounded, many of them dangerouſly. General Gage cannot afford to purchaſe many trenches of us at ſuch a price. Laſt Sunday General Clinton ſent from his camp at Bunker's Hill, a Flag to ours on Proſpect Hill, (within reach of a 24 pounder of each other) with letters from our priſoners, informing they had loſt 6 of their number, of their wounds, and that they are treated tenderly, and taken care of by army or town ſurgeons, or both as they chooſe, and a means of communication on like occaſions, ſettled between the two armies, both of which are throwing up works to ſecure themſelves againſt each other.

"There have been no ſkirmiſhes on this ſide, ſince the 17th; at Roxbury there has. Laſt Saturday the enemy cannonaded Roxbury, and endeavoured to ſet it on fire, but did not ſucceed; and yeſterday afternoon ſome ſhot were exchanged between the enemy on the neck, and our people at Roxbury. General Howe ſays he never ſaw men behave better than ours did at the breaſt work."

The following Gentlemen appointed Captains, by the Provincial Congreſs, for the inliſtment of volunteers, to enter into ſervice, for the defence of the Liberties of America, in the firſt Battallion to be raiſed in the City of New York, under the command of the Colonels M'Dougal, and Ritzema, have thought proper to make public, the following places of rendezvous, and the encouragement to volunteers.

CAPTAIN John Weiſſenvelt, and Capt. Gerſhom Mott, at Mr. Foſter Lewis's, innholder, near Beekman's ſlip. Captain Willet, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, innholder in the Broadway. Captain Jacob Cheeſman, at Mr. John Rutter's, in Cherry ſtreet. Capt. Samuel Broome, at Mr. Foſter Lewis's. Capt. John Quackenbos, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, Mr. Edward Bardin's Chapel ſtreet, innholder, and Mr. Foſter Lewis's. Capt. John Johnſon, at Mr. Edward Bardin's. Capt. William Goforth, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's. Captain Lieutenant John Copp, acting in the abſence of Capt. Richard Varick, private Secretary to General Schuyler, at Capt. Joſiah Banks, in Little Dock-ſtreet, near the Exchange, and at Mr. William Mariner's, in Horſe and Cart ſtreet, innholders. Capt. Van [illegible]yck, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's.

Volunteers, from the time of their inliſtment, to enter into immediate pay, at one ſhilling and eleven pence per day; and alſo to receive one dollar per week, until they are encamped, in order to enable them to ſupport themſelves in the intermediate time; and they are likewiſe to be provided with a ſuit of regimental clothes, a firelock, ammunition, accoutrements, and every other article neceſſary for the equipment of AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GOD ſave the CONGRESSES.

[*The following was received between the 4th and 8th of June, and was then ſent by the Printer to be compoſed and inſerted in the next Paper; but by ſome accident it was miſlaid, omitted, and forgot.*]

To Mr. HOLT, Printer at New York.

SIR,

THE intelligence you favoured the public with in your laſt paper, (June 1ſt, No 1691.) *concerning the Treaſury of the Province being ſeized by the inhabitants, and for the purpoſe of paying new raiſed troops*, is entirely void of truth; and leſt the report may have a tendency to injure the good people of this colony, in the eſtimation of their neighbours, I cannot diſcharge the duty I owe to the country I live in, without putting it in your power, to aſſure the public, that no ſuch act has been committed in the province of New Jerſey.

A Friend to Truth.

By inſerting the above, and forwarding it to Mr. Gaine, you will oblige an old cuſtomer, and a ſincere friend to the true intereſt of America.

[☞ *The intelligence alluded to, was copied from a Newport paper of the 22d of May.*]

Yeſterday General Wooſter, and the Officers of the Connecticut Forces, dined at Samuel Francis's, in the Fields, where an elegant Entertainment was provided, by the Members of the New-York Military Club. The Day was ſpent in the utmoſt Harmony, every Thing conſpiring to pleaſe, being all of one Mind and one Heart, the following Loyal Toaſts were drank.

1. The King and better Councellors to him. 2. The Hon. Continental Congreſs. 3. General Waſhington and the Army under his Command. 4. The ſeveral Provincial Congreſſes, and Committees, in the Confederated Colonies. 5. A ſpeedy Union on Conſtitutional Principles, between Great-Britain and America. 6. Conqueſt and Laurels to all thoſe Heroes who draw their Swords in ſupport of Freedom. 7. Confuſion and Diſappointment to the Friends of Deſpotiſm and the Enemies of America. 8. May the Diſgrace of the Rebels againſt the Conſtitution, be as *Conſpicuous*, as that of the Rebels againſt the Houſe of Hanover. 9. All thoſe Worthies in both Houſes of Parliament, who ſtood forth Advocates for America, and the Rights of Mankind. 10. The Lord Mayor, and Worthy Citizens of London. 11. The Glorious Memory of King William. 12. The Immortal Memory of Hampden, Sidney, Warren, and every Patriot, who bled in Defence of Liberty. 13. May the Enemies of America be turn'd into Salt Petre, and go off in hot Blaſts. 14. May Great Britain ſee her Error, before America ceaſes in Affection. 15. May America ever be the Dread and Scourge of Tyrants. 16. The Daughters of America in the Arms of their brave Defenders only. 17. Death and Jack Boots, before Diſhonour and Wooden Shoes. 18. The glorious 19th April, when the brave Americans convinced General Gage and the Friends of Tyranny, that they dare fight, and conquer alſo.

New York Committee Chamber July 5.

RESOLVED, That all maſters of veſſels arriving in this port from Great Britain or Ireland, are hereby requeſted, as ſoon as they conveniently can, or within 24 hours after their arrival, to make application to the Chairman, or deputy Chairmen, of this Committee, or to Mr. John Imlay, Chairman of the Committee of Inſpection, and give proper ſatisfaction: That there are not now, nor have been, in his veſſel, the preſent voyage, any goods, or merchandizes, contrary to the general aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs. And it is hereby recommended to all owners of veſſels, or thoſe to who n they may be addreſſed, to inform their maſters of the above reſolve; and that no maſter do preſume to diſcharge or ſuffer any thing to be taken out of his veſſel, until ſuch ſatisfaction has been given, and leave obtained from the Chairman, or deputy Chairman aforeſaid. And as attempts may be made to land goods before the veſſels come into the harbour, as well as out of thoſe who may be ordered to depart this port.

"*Reſolved*, That if any pilot, boatman, or others, ſhall be found aſſiſting in the conveyance, or introduction of goods or merchandize, contrary to the aſſociation of the late Congreſs; or in receving on ſhore, or unloading from any veſſel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port; ſuch perſons will be deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and will be held forth to the reſentment of the public. And if any perſon, privy to ſuch meaſures, will diſcloſe them, they ſhall receive the thanks of the Committee, as real friends to their country."

John Imlay, John Berrien, Thomas Buchannan, William Goforth, Joſeph Bull, Abraham P. Lott, Cornelius Clopper, Evert Bancker, Daniel Phœnix, William Bedlow, William Denning John Woodward, William W. Ludlow, Garret Ketletas, Hercules Mulligan, Oliver Templeton and Anthony Van Dam.

Ordered, That the above reſolutions be publiſhed in the news papers, and paſted up at the Coffee Houſe.

By order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW Chairman.

FOUND

IN this City about ten days ago, a POCKET BOOK, with ſome money in it. Whoever has loſt it, may have it again by applying to Joſeph Lewis, near Beekman's ſlip, and paying for this advertiſement. 96 99

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New York, July 5th 1775.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel now in port, nor any that may hereafter arrive, belonging to any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, or the Iſlands of Jerſey or Guernſey, which ſends veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, be permitted to load any Bread or Flour, Beef or Pork, unleſs the property of thoſe articles, be in ſome merchant or inhabitant of this colony, and not intended for Newfoundland, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered by this, or the Continental Congreſs.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

JOHN M'KESSON, Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold

By JOHN ANDERSON,

At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,

AMERICAN LIBERTY:

A

POEM.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui. VIRGIL.

Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a ſlave, takes half his worth away.
POPE.

☞ This Poem is humbly addreſſed to all true lovers of this once flouriſhing country whether they ſhine as ſoldiers or ſtateſmen. In which, Ciceronian eloquence and patriotic fire are happily blended.

☞ At the ſame place may be had, a handſome aſſortment of new plays, pamphlets, &c.

And on Monday will be publiſhed,

No. 9. of the CRISIS.

POETS CORNER.

An EXTEMPORE SONG,
Composed in a Jovial Company.

To the tune of A light heart and a thin pair of breeches goes through the world, brave boys.

YE, sons of true freedom and spirit,
Who, firmly, your rights would support,
May now secure honour by merit,
And property —spite of the court.
First sing of our Congress and leaders;
Then, toast all our friends, far and near,
Determined, no foreign invaders,
Shall with tyrannic pow'r reign here.
The blessing of God will attend us,
Tho' thousands against us combine:
Deserted by those should defend us,
Our cause to Heaven we resign.
Oppression's dire tools, and their masters,
Promoters of slaughter and strife,
In the end will be proved but impostors,
And Bute lose his forfeited life.
While freedom's our motto, my heroes,
Intire will support it till death;
Great rascals, Gage, North, and all Nero's,
Like traitors shall yield up their breath.
Then, here is success to our forces,
True honour, and honesty's sons,
Our Congress will plan out our courses;
We cheerfully take up our guns.

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,
FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.
☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

ABRAHAM DURYEE
HAS to sell very cheap, at his House in Queen-Street, opposite the Fly market, the following Merchandize, viz.

WHITE Lead ground in Oyl, powder'd ditto, Spanish brown ground in oyl, powder'd ditto, spruce yellow ground, powder'd ditto, Red lead, Naples yellow, Vermillion, Prussian blue, Rose pink, scarlet, lake, king's yellow, white and brown Varnish, 8 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 14 by 12, and 20 by 18 Crown Glass, Painting brushes, Linseed oyl, Powder blue, Umber, litharge and white Vitriol. Superfine broad cloths of various colours, Second ditto, Narrow cloths, White, blue, and green Cassimer, Bath and other Coatings, Rattinets, Shalloons Durants, Tammies, Buttons, Sewing silk, Black silk breeches patterns, Black and blue worsted ditto, Sattinet and Serge de sey, Bombazeen, Black mourning crape, Black and blue serge denim, German serges, White and green wilton, Castor and felt hats, Men's and women's stockings. ALSO,

Old Madeira Wine, Lisbon,

Teneriffe and Sweet ditto, Claret in bottles, old Brandy, best Geneva, old Jamaica and West-India Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Allspice, &c. &c. 1695 98,

---

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY MAKER from LONDON,
(Now living in Elizabeth-Town.)

MAKES *all sorts of STAYS* and JUMPS, *turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.*

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, be fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, prevents the colds and risings in the hips and shoulders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applause; and flatters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and shall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in these parts, for neatness, true fitting, and newest fashions from London.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his interest.

Ladies in New-York, by sending their measures to Mr. Jacock's, opposite to the house of John Cruger, Esq; in Smith street, may have their orders completed with care and expedition.

RICHARD NORRIS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Abraham Kronckhyte and John Smith, insolvent debtors, in custody of the Sheriffs of the cities and counties of New-York and Albany, being two of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; that they the said insolvent debtors have presented their petitions to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; which petitions, together with their accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of said act, filed with the clerk of the said court, for the inspection of the creditors aforesaid; and the insolvent debtors do hereby notify their said creditors, that they intend to apply to said Judges on Monday the 31st July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith street, of said city, for their discharges, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 93 6

HENRY O'BRIAN,
Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 95—

TO BE SOLD, BY
MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co.
For Cash only, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD cloths, forest cloths, and German serges, rattinets, shalloons, tammies and durants; calamancoes, bombazeens, silverets, mittens, lutestrings, brocades, sattins, paloags, taffeties, broad and narrow Persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs; velverets, lastings, and drawboys; furnitures and other callicoes, chintzes, thread, cotton and worsted hose, mens gloves, womens silk and leather gloves and mitts; Irish linens, checks, Morse gowns, coloured and white threads, lawn aprons and handkerchiefs; plain, spotted & figured, black & white gauses, gause handkerchiefs, a large assortment of ribbons, wax and glass beads, castor and felt hats; clouting diaper, and table cloths; an assortment of fans, blond and thread laces, sewing silk all colours; a variety of muslins, bed bunts, scarf twist and buttons, cap and apron tapes, striped ditto; silk ferrets, Damascus, knee garters, shoe and quality bindings, worsted and hair shags, Scotch carpetting, Hose's and Goodwin's shoes; bibles and testaments, sheathing and writing paper, sealing-wax and wafers, blue and green rugs, clocks and watches.—A large assortment of saddlery; ditto of cream coloured ware; ditto of white flint glass ware, window glass, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9. An assortment of hardware, viz. knives and forks, cutteaus and penknives, buckles, buttons, pewter, darning and common needles, pistols, frying pans and brass kettles.—An assortment of jewellery; Jamaica spirits, West-India and common rum, Muscovado and loaf sugar, pimento, coffee, indigo, snuff, tobacco, short pipes, coppers, shot and bullets. Indian dressed deer leather and raccoon skins, a few bear skins, wool and cotton cards, Spanish brown, white lead and Venetian red, &c. &c. &c.

MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co. would take it as a particular favour, if all those whose accounts are due, would pay off the same. Those also who are indebted to Robert and John Murray, are requested to discharge their accounts. 93 6

TO BE LET,
THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the Coffee-House.—
Inquire of the Printer. 93—

Morris County, Mendham Township, June 6.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber an indented servant man, named John Ogden, a Weaver by trade; had on when he went away, a grey homespun broad cloath jacket, a green waistcoat, tow shirt and trowsers, new felt hat, and a pair of half worn shoes with strings in them, shod round the heels with bell nails: —Said Servant is about five feet ten inches high, about forty nine years of age, and has short grey hair; it is supposed he is in search of a school, as he has talked that way some time. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Three Pounds York money, and all reasonable charges paid by me.
95 98 JOHN CHIPS.

New York, June 28th, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward,
RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber last Friday, an indented servant woman named Ann Hill, said she was born in Philadelphia, has been in Ireland and England, and is about thirty years of age; took with her, 1 purple sprigged new callico gown, 1 red sprigged old ditto, 1 green moreen ditto, 1 black sattin cloak edged with ermine, 1 black mode hat, with blue lining and narrow lace; 1 black bonnet, 1 green moreen, 1 small purple sprigged callico, 1 homespun, and 1 much worn quilted petticoats; 1 fine, and 2 coarse new shifts; 1 flowered bordered kenting, 1 white linen, and 1 muslin aprons. It is supposed that she is gone to Florseneck, and probably may have changed her name as she went after a butcher, named William Howard, (an apprentice to Mr. Bogart) who said he had married her the night before. She went off with the wife of one Lindsey, a Tanner, who is a servant, and it is said has inlisted in the Connecticut Forces, under General Wooster ——
Whoever takes up and returns, or secures the said woman servant, shall be entitled to the above Reward, besides all reasonable charges.
95 98. JAMES BARROW.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
New-York, June 22, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, a German servant man, who arrived here in the beginning of March, named JOHN HENDRICK REESE, a baker by trade, about 23 years old: He speaks bad English, is about five feet high, and has straight black hair: Had on and took with him a long blue coat, striped cotton jacket, two pair of striped trowsers, two English hats, one new and the other about half wore, five check shirts, and two white ditto; new shoes with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is supposed he is gone off with a woman who has a husband in Pensacola; her name is Mary Arnold, but goes by the name of Mary Newbergh, her maiden name, she is a noted whore;—they will perhaps pass for man and wife: She is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, black eyes and hair, and likely built. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's gaols that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
95 8 CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL,
Baker, in Partition-Street

Just published, and now selling by
WILLIAM GREEN,
Bookseller opposite Mr. Robert Gaults, in Maiden Lane.

Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding, Price Twenty Shillings, *Pennsylvania Currency.*

POLITICAL
DISQUISITIONS;
Or, an ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES:

Illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern: Calculated to draw the timely *attention* of *Governours* and *People* to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of *reforming* those *Errors*, *Defects*, and *Abuses*; of *restoring* the *Constitution*, and *saving* the *State*.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN;
Author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other Works.

After treating of our duty to the *Gods*, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our *Country*. For our Country is, as it were, a *secondary* God, and the first and greatest *Parent*—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an *individual*, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.
HIEROCLES.

MEMORANDUM. *Subscribers who live in the country, are requested to send for their Books.*

To the ENCOURAGERS of this WORK.

SINCE the Proposals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS, was laid before the public, the Author, in London, hath published another Volume, being the third and last, with complete Indexes to the whole; which is the completion of this very useful and interesting Work; peculiarly necessary, at this time, for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.—To accommodate these Gentlemen with complete Sets who were pleased to encourage this edition by subscription—The Publishers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-street, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and last Volume, at the same price to subscribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. *Ten Shillings*, Pennsylvania currency; although the English Edition, in three Volumes, is sold at *Forty two Shillings*.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their names; a list of which will be printed in the third and last Volume; because the price of the three Volumes (to Non-Subscribers) will then be advanced to *Thirty-six Shillings*.

To be SOLD,
FIVE Years Time of an indented Servant, by Trade a Weaver.
Inquire of the Printer. 95 8

LANDS
To be SOLD for half price.

WHEREAS the north wind has blew up such a storm, that I foresee I shall soon be drove on the shore of eternity, and being desirous to settle all my affairs my self, and not trouble my friends, who perhaps will have enough to do with their own. I therefore propose to sell for half price, the following places, one Farm situate in New-Marlborough Precinct, in Ulster county, containing 130 acres of land; a good new frame house, 3 rooms and 3 fire places, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees; it is well meadow'd and timber'd, a suitable place for any tradesman, or trader, as the house stands at the meeting of four public roads, about two miles from Hudson's river. One other farm of about 300 acres, near the Wallkill, about 25 miles from Newburgh landing. There are on said land a good new block house, and some clear'd land: It is good plough land, of a rich soil. One other place about 4 miles from Hudson's river, in New Marlborough Precinct, containing 200 acres, a small house on it, and some cleared land. Another farm not far from the same place, containing 400 acres, with a good new house on it, and a considerable part cleared and fenced. The whole excellent plough and meadow land, not one acre of waste, or bad land on the whole. For further particulars, inquire of
New-Marlborough, STEPHEN CASE.
June 15th, 1775. 93 6

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except abused; and best glasses at 2 *s.*

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 93—

ALL persons indebted to Peter Bausher, blacksmith, deceased, by bonds, notes, or book debts, are desired to make immediate payment; and all that have any demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring their accounts properly attested, to us.
GEORGE JANEWAY, AND JOHN WALTER. } Executors.
Who have for sale, good Honduras mahogany, and mahogany furniture. 94 7

NOTICE is hereby given, by the subscriber, to all persons who may have occasion to transport any goods or merchandizes, or to go by water from New-York to Perth-Amboy, or from Perth-Amboy to New-York. That he has a good and convenient boat fitted for the purpose, named the York, with excellent accommodations, and a fine sailer. He proposes going two trips a week, or as occasion may require. The boat to attend at the lower end of the Long Bridge, near the Exchange, when at New-York. 94 7
June 1st, 1775. DAVID COLLINS.

FURRS.
Thomas Andrew Hoog,
In the Broad-way, opposite to John Van Cortlandt's, Esq.
HAS FOR SALE,
A parcel of Moose, Deer, Beaver and Otter } Skins.
Likewise a neat assortment of dry goods, which he sells on the most reasonable terms, being determined not to raise his prices.—He has also genuine Harlem oyl, either by the dozen, or single bottle.
1694 92

A PERSON who is in every respect qualified, offers his service to any Gentleman, or set of Gentlemen in the country to take charge of their youth; and instruct them, after the most approv'd methods, in every essential branch of a complete English education.

As he can produce the most satisfactory testimonies of his ability and moral character, a genteel subsistance is expected.

Apply by letter, or otherwise, to C. D. at the Printer's. 93 6

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.
WILLIAM HUDSON.
Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth streets, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and out passengers *twenty shillings*, *proc.* each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE
STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 92—
JOHN MERCEREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1696.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the same.*

The ADDRESS of the House of Burgesses.

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, have taken into our consideration the joint address of the two Houses of parliament, his Majesty's answer, and the resolution of the Commons, which your Lordship has been pleased to lay before us. Wishing nothing so sincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love, which we bear to our fellow subjects of Great Britain, and still continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the measures which have so long oppressed their brethren in America, we were pleased to receive your Lordship's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the British House of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy disputes with the Mother Country—Next to the possession of Liberty, my Lord, we should consider such a reconciliation as the greatest of all human blessings. With these dispositions we entered into consideration of that resolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and disappointment we must ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppression, without lightning its burthen—We cannot, my Lord, close with the terms of that resolution for these reasons.

Because the British parliament has no right to intermeddle with the support of civil government in the Colonies. For us, not for them, has government been instituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, provision has been made for such officers as we think necessary for the administration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive that any other legislature has a right to prescribe either the number or pecuniary appointments of our offices. As a proof that the claim of parliament, to interfere in the necessary provisions for the support of civil government, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Assembly, passed so long since as the thirty second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, entitled, "An act for raising a public revenue, and "for the better support of the government "of this his Majesty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great seal of England, and was enacted in the name of the "King's most excellent Majesty, by "and with the consent of the General Assembly"

Because to render perpetual our exemption from an unjust taxation, we must saddle ourselves with a perpetual tax adequate to the expectations and subject to the disposal of parliament alone—Whereas we have a right to give our money, as the parliament do theirs, without coertion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumstances, and situation of our people, as the parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raising, but the freedom of granting our money for which we have contended. Without this we possess no check on the royal prerogative; and, what must be lamented by dutiful and loyal subjects, we should be stript of the only means as well of recommending this country to the favours of our most gracious Sovereign, as of strengthening those bands of amity with our fellow subjects, which we would wish to remain indissoluble.

Because on our undertaking to grant money, as is supposed, the Commons only resolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us, still leaving unrepealed their several acts passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eastern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, taking from us the right of trial by jury, and transporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are still to be kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of which ourselves and sister colonies, seperately and by our representatives in General Congress, have so often complained, are still to continue without redress.

Because at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making disposition to invade us with large armaments by sea and land, which is a stile of asking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom. They are also proceeding to a repetition of injury, by passing acts for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies. This seems to bespeak no intention to discontinue the exercise of this usurped power over us in future.

Because on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propose to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us it appears just, that those who bear equally the burthens of government should equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loss to us and benefit to them, than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquish the former, and do not propose, by holding forth, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind government, that, on former emergencies, when called upon as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly in our resources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be assured then, that we shall be generous in future as in past time, disdaining the shackles of proportion, when called to our free station in the general system of the empire.

Because the proposition now made to us, involves the interest of all the other colonies. We are now represented in General Congress by members approved by this House, where our former union, it is hoped, will be so strongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the slightest departure from the common cause—We consider ourselves as bound in honour, as well as interest, to share one general fate with our sister colonies, and should hold ourselves base deserters of that union, to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any measures distinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in parliament, which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to ask, yet differed but in a few points from what the General Congress had held out. Had Parliament been disposed sincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reasonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, something might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congress on the other, would have formed a basis for negociation, which a spirit of accommodation on both sides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too from one, whose successful experience in the art of government should have ensured it some attention from those to whom it was tendered. He had shewn to the world that Great-Britain, with her colonies, united firmly, under a just and honest government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the most potent enemies. With a change of ministers, however, a total change of measures took place; the component parts of the empire have from that moment been falling asunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political scale of the world, seems justly to be apprehended.

These my Lord, are our sentiments on this important subject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congress now sitting, before whom we shall lay the papers your Lordship has communicated to us. To their wisdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are assured they will do it. To them also we refer the discovery of that proper method of representing our well founded grievances, which your Lordship assures us will meet with the attention and regard so justly due to them. For ourselves, we have exhausted every mode of application, which our invention could suggest as proper and promising. We have decently remonstrated with parliament, they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with supplications, he has not deigned to answer us; we have appealed to the native honour and justice of the British nation, their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed justice of that Being who doth no wrong, earnestly beseeching him to illuminate the counsels, and prosper the endeavours of those to whom America hath confided her hopes, that through their wise direction we may see reunited the blessings of liberty, property, and harmony with Great Britain.

NEWPORT, June 19.

At a meeting held at Little Compton, Rhode Island, June 5th, 1775.

VOTED, That Capt. William Briggs, Mr. Joseph Wilbur, John Wood, Esq; Mr. John Bailey, Mr. George Wood, Mr. Peris Richmond, Mr. Richard Grinnell, and Mr. William Brown, be a committee to set a watch on our shores, at any time when they, or any three of them, shall think it necessary; for we are *determined* to watch our shores, and we do earnestly desire that no boat, or boats, would attempt to land, at *any* time, after the day light is gone; for it is determined, at this meeting, That the watch shall fire upon any boat, or boats, that shall attempt to land upon any part of our shores, after it is dark; so that it was tho't proper to give this timely notice to all boatmen, to be aware of attemping to land, at any time in the night, after the time abovementioned, least some *innocent* persons share the fate of those we shall look upon to be our enemies. *By order of the town aboveſaid,*

ADM. SIMMON, Town Clerk.

East Greenwich, June 14 1775.

SIR,

LONG have the good people of this colony been oppressed by your conduct, in interrupting their lawful trade, and preventing the importation of the provisions necessary for their subsistence. The acts of the British Parliament, already filled with restrictions of trade, oppressive in the highest degree, seem by you to be thought too lenient. Not controlled by those you affect to call your masters, you have detained the persons and taken away the properties of his Majesty's American subjects, without any warrant from the acts of trade; by which you have greatly impeded the intercourse between the different parts of this colony. The inhabitants expecting the interposition of the lawful authority of the colony, have born these outrages with a patience almost criminal. The legislature have heard their complaint; and in consequence of an act passed by the General Assembly this day, I demand of you the reason of your conduct towards the inhabitants of this colony, in stopping and detaining their vessels; and I also demand of you that you immediately restore the two packets belonging to some inhabitants of the town of Providence, and all other vessels belonging to the inhabitants of this colony, which you have taken and unjustly detain. So long as you remain in the colony, and demean yourself as becomes your office, you may depend upon the protection of the law, and every assistance for promoting the public service in my power. And you may also be assured, that the whole power of this colony will be exerted to secure the persons and properties of the inhabitants against every lawless invader. An immediate answer is requested to this letter.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Dep. Gov.

To James Wallace, Esq; commander of his Majesty's ship Rose, at Newport.

POETS

An EXTEM
Composed in

To the tune of A ll
of breeches goes
boys.

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Who, firmly, y
May now secure
And property.—Sp
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Monday the 31st July next, at eleven o'clock in
the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices
chamber, situate in Smith-street, of said city, for
their discharges, agreeable to the directions of the
said act. 93 6

His Majesty's ship Rose, *Rhode-Island June*, 15, 1775.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 14th inst. Although I am unacquainted with you, or what station you act in—suppose you write in behalf of some body of people; therefore, previous to my giving an answer, I must desire to know, whether or not you, or the people on whose behalf you write, are not in open rebellion to your lawful sovereign, and the acts of the British legislature.

I am, Sir, your most humble and obedient Servant, JAMES WALLACE.

Nicholas Cooke, Esq;
Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

The above contains a true copy of a letter from his Honour the Deputy Governor, to Capt. Wallace, and of his answer; which are published by order of the General Assembly.

Witness HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

SOUTH CAROLINA, June 6.

We hear from Portbaligo, that on Thursday last Week, as a young Woman, of the Name of Katharine Gwinn, was washing her Hands at an end-Window by the Chimney of a House in that Neighbourhood, she was instantly struck dead by Lightning. The Lightning shattered a Part of the Shoulder of a low Chimney, entered the House just at the Top of the Window, plowed a Furrow down the Window Post, from the Top to within four Feet and an half of the Floor, where it stopt, and no further Trace of it can be discovered. From this our Correspondent apprehends, that as the unhappy Girl was stooping, her Shoulder or Breast must have been in Contact with the Window Post at that Height, and that the Fluid left the Post at that Point, and flew off to her Body as the better Conductor. Her Shoulder and Breast were very much scorched and stuck full of Splinters from the Window Post, her Handkerchief torn, and Part of it carried through the Window to some Distance in the Yard. There is no Appearance of the Fluid's descending from her Body, through the Floor, into the Earth.

Substance of the proceedings of the New-England colonies, respecting the post-office.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS Watertown, May 12, 1775.

RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Congress, that post-riders be immediately established to go from Cambridge, and to ride the following roads, viz.

To George Town, in the county of Lincoln.

To Haverhill. To Providence.

To Woodstock, by Worcester, and from Worcester, to Great Barrington, by Springfield, and to Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable.

And that a post-office be kept at each of the following places, viz.

At Cambridge, James Winthrop, postmaster. Salem, Edward Norris. Ipswich, James Fosker. Haverhill, Simon Greenough. Newbury Port, Bulkley Emmerson. Kennebunk, in Wells, Nath'l. Kimball. Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, Sam. Freemen. George Town, in the county of Lincoln, John Wood. Worcester, Isaiah Thomas. Springfield, Moses Church. Great Barrington, Doct. Wm. Whitney. Plymouth, Wm. Watson. Sandwich, Joseph Nye, 3d. Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable, Moses Swift.

A committee was named and appointed to hire riders, agree with masters, and regulate the business.

And it was resolved, that the rates and duties for postage of letters, be as follows, viz.

For any distance not exceeding 60 miles 5d ¼ proc. equal in New-York money to 7d.

above 60 miles to 100	8	—		11
100	200	10 ½	—	1/4
200	300	1/1	—	1 5½
300	400	1/4	—	1 9½
400	500	1/6½	—	2 1
500	600	1/9	—	2 4
600	700	2/	—	2 8
700	800	2/2½	—	2 11½
800	900	2/5	—	3 2½
900	1000	2/8	—	3 6½

The above sums to be twice, thrice, and four times doubled for double, treble and every ounce letters.

The foregoing rules and orders, to continue until the Continental Congress, or the Congress, or future House of Representatives of this colony, shall make some further orders, relative to the same.

JO's WARRIN, President,
Attest. SAM. FREEMAN, Secr'y.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, May 28, 1775.

Province of New Hampshire } RESOLVED, That a post office be established in Portsmouth, and that Samuel Penhallow, Esq; of said Portsmouth, be appointed post-master, and that this Congress be a Committee to agree with a post rider or riders.

MATMHEW THORNTON, President.

A true copy,
Attest. E. THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

John Laboyteaux,

TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO,

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,
Superfine Bath coatings,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,
Do. figured velvets,
Do. hair shag,
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimirs,
White, and crimson feather'd velvet,
White jeans,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for beeches,
Rich white silk stareet,
Do. white silk serge de soy,
Superfine white Dutch cord.
Do. black princess stuff,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. fustinets,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,
White and brown buckrams,
Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton, twists,
Brown Scotch Hollands,
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold and silver basket do.
Death head do.
Gilt and plated do.
Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Gold and silver wire vellum loops with spangled heads,
Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes.
Taylors shears and irons,
Taylors notches,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Tambour needles with cases,
Sewing silk,
Black fine corded silk for embroidering,
Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
Scarf twist,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
India nankeens.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver sleany, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

Pot *and* Pearl Ashes,

WHEREAS, an act of the General Assembly of this colony, was passed in the year 1766, for the prevention of frauds in the adulterations of pot and pearl ashes, whereby it was enacted,

"That every manufacturer, or original owner of any pot-ash, or pearl-ash, made for sale, shall, upon each cask or vessel in which such pot-ash or pearl ash shall be packed cause the same to be branded with the first letter of his christian name, and with his firname at length; as also the name of the city, town, or district, in which such pot-ash or pearl-ash was made; and every person offering to sell any pot-ash or pearl-ash, (the cask or vessel in which the same is contained, not being branded as aforesaid,) shall forfeit and pay the same of five pounds."——And also,

"That any person who shall adulterate any pot-ash or pearl-ash, by mixing the same with any lime, Marine salt, or any other matter foreign to the nature of those commodities, or by any other way or manner whatsoever, and afterwards offer the same to sale, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds for each ton thereof; and so in proportion for any greater or smaller quantity of pot-ash or pearl-ash."

Which act has been revived and enforced by an act of the last sessions of the General assembly, and whereas, notwithstanding the said act, it frequently happens that pot and pearl ashes are brought to be inspected without any such brand marks as thereby are directed, and many frauds attempted:——I have therefore thought proper to publish the above extracts, with a view that no person may pretend ignorance of the law, and that their inattention thereto in future, will be properly noticed by

JOSEPH ALLICOCK,
Inspector of pot and pearl ash.

New-York, June 21, 1775. 94 7

CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by
WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New York; WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal musick, and the harpsicord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsicords, spinnets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let. 77—

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

June 16, 1775.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the subscriber living near the court house, in Morris County, New Jersey,

A likely black horse, with a star in his forehead, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, very skittish, when any one attempts to look into his mouth.

Any person who takes up the said horse, and returns him to me, shall be entitled to three dollars reward, besides reasonable charges; and if stolen, for securing the thief likewise, so that he may be brought to justice, to a reward of five pounds, New-York money, paid by

94 97 JONATHAN BENJAMIN.

To be SOLD,

THE times of a few indented SERVANTS, on board the ship Lilly, Capt. Thomas Cochran, just arrived from Glasgow. They will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Inquire on board the said ship, lying at Lupton's wharf. 93 6

WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP-KEEPER,

IS removed from Smith's-Fly to Hanover-Square, the next door to Jacob Walton's, Esq; takes this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has for sale the following articles suitable for the summer season, viz. Superfine broad cloths, white dimities, silk Damasks of various stripes, black sattinet, sagathees, nankeens, black breeches patterns; white and brown buckram, dowlas and Irish linens, with trimmings, &c. He will undertake to make middle sized men's clothes at the undermentioned prices, New-York currency.

		£	s	d
A plain suit superfine cloth			8	10
Ditto half trimmed ditto,	—		9	10
Ditto full drest ditto,	—		10	10
A coat and waistcoat superfine cloth			6	17
A single coat superfine cloth	—		5	0
A thickset frock and waistcoat			4	4
A pair of best superfine worsted breeches			1	14
A pair of fine white jean ditto			1	8
A plain suit of livery, all cloth			6	10
A fustian frock and waistcoat lined			3	4

Gentlemen who choose to employ him may depend on having their clothes done in the genteelest manner.

N. B. Last Saturday night, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, was stolen off his shop window, by some evil minded persons unknown, viz.

1 piece yellow strip'd Damasous, 35 yds. value	}	£	13	0
1 piece dowlas, fine	— —		3	15
1 piece white buckram	— —		2	2
1 figured pattern jean for waistcoat	—		1	4
1 remnant thickset } 1 remnant nankeen }			0	12
		£	20	13

Whoever secures the goods, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by the Public's obedient servant,

93 6 WILLIAM THORNE.

To all those Gentlemen above Albany, and elsewhere, who have for four years past received their news papers by the Albany post rider.

I SHOULD not at this time address myself to you in this sort were it not that I am now dismiss'd from the post office, and of course receive no pay there; and, I have, at the desire of several Gentlemen continued riding,—but finding it will bring me in debt, unless I am paid punctually for the news papers, both old score and new, These are therefore to request of all, to make immediate payment, either to the Printers, Rider, or the Stages where they are left, as they desire to receive their papers. All persons who want to send letters by the post to New-York, are desired to leave them at the widow Vernon's, at the King's Arms in Albany, where all letters will be received and given out, until times are settled; and in New-York, at the house of Joel Holmes, at the north river, near the ferry stairs. He rides on the west side of Hudson's river, and is every one's very

Humble servant, if well paid for it.

OLD ALBANY POST.

N. B. Four shillings a year for postage of each news paper.

New-York, Golden-Hill, 16th May, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a servant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Coachwainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and fresh complection, and has short straight hair, of a lightish colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breasted waistcoat; a pair of nankeen breeches, also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he is gone towards New England. All persons, or masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

89— JOHN KING.

New-York, North Castle, May the 23, 1775.

I THE subscriber being now in actual confinement in my own house, do hereby notify my creditors of my intention to present a petition to the General Assembly, of this colony, at their next meeting, for the benefit of an insolvent act; and to be discharged from my debts, agreeable to what law they shall be pleased to make in my favour.

93 6 ICHABOD OGDEN.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Abraham Lent, late of the city of New-York, insolvent debtor, that in pursuance and by virtue of two of the acts of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of this colony, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and for the benefit of such debtors have presented a petition to Daniel Horsmanden, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this colony, for the Province of New-York, and the rest of the Judges of the said Court, for the time being, together with a schedule of his estate and effects annexed to the said petition, and a list of his creditors, as directed by the said act, to the end that the said Judges may appoint a day for the inspection of the said petitioner's estate and effects, by his creditors, and for the said insolvent debtor to take the benefit of the said act, and that the said petitioner has appointed the said Judges to meet at the chamber of the said Judges, situate in Smith-street, in the said city of New-York, on the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith-street, of said city, for the purpose of inspecting the said petitioner's estate and effects, by his creditors, and for the said insolvent debtor to take the benefit of the said act, and that the said petitioner has appointed the said Judges to meet at the chamber of the said Judges, situate in Smith-street, in the said city of New-York, on the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith-street, of said city, for their discharges, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 93 6

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MERCEREAU, about 17 years of age, of a fair complexion, and has short straight hair, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breasted waistcoat; a pair of nankeen breeches, also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he is gone towards New England. All persons, or masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

93 8 CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL,
Baker, in Partition-Street

[illegible] near the [illegible] when at New-York.
June 21st, 1775. 94 7 DAVID COLLINS.

[illegible] gement. [illegible] ntlemen, as they may upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 8:— JOHN MERCEREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.